

473/02

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

THE GREAT REBELLION, c. 1637-1658

A.M. THURSDAY, 12 January 2006

(1 hour 30 minutes)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

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IN-DEPTH STUDY 2

THE GREAT REBELLION, c. 1637-1658

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

1. The Causes of the First Civil War, 1637-1646.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘The Parliamentarians produced thousands of pamphlets in an attempt to persuade people to support their cause. Although some of these were distributed in Wales they had very little impact on the Welsh people. The main problem was that these pamphlets were in English, a language that large numbers of the population did not understand.

- 5 People’s business interests also affected their political allegiance. To obtain money the King had sold monopoly rights to businessmen. Those men who had profited from these monopoly rights supported the King, whereas those who had been denied the opportunity of trading in these goods often supported Parliament. People who lived and worked in the more economically advanced areas tended to favour Parliament. This was especially true of towns such as the Puritan dominated
- 10 port of Bristol. People living in rural areas knew very little about the political disagreements between the King and Parliament. They were also unlikely to have had much contact with Puritan preachers. These people were strongly under the influence of the local clergy and gentry. The vast majority of people did not hold strong views on the dispute between King and Parliament and tried as hard as possible to stay out of the conflict.’

[From John Simkin, an academic historian, writing in *The Civil War in Wales* (1995)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘monopoly rights’ (line 6). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the strength of support for the King? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the causes of the First Civil War, 1637-1646? [20]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

2. The Commonwealth, Rump and Barebones, 1649-1653.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

- ‘The soldiers had fought so that the nation might be governed by its own consent but having seen our cause betrayed and the most solemn promises violated, I departed from my native county. General Cromwell had long been suspected by wise and good men; but he had taken such care to mould the army to his interests that he filled all the places either with his own creatures or with such as hoped to share with him in the sovereignty, a point of his ambition not revealed open till after the battle of Worcester (1651). Mr. Hugh Peters said to a friend that Cromwell would work to make himself King. But either the General’s ambition was so great that he could not resist ascending the throne until the time set by Parliament for its sitting had expired or his fear hastened him to the achievement of his plans. It is certain that he vehemently desired to be rid of this Parliament that had performed such great things. For it is said that ‘you shall scarce speak to Cromwell about anything, but he will lay his hands on his breast, elevate his eyes, and call God to record, he will weep, howl and repent, even while he doth smite you under the first rib.’

[From the *Memoirs* of Edmund Ludlow, a radical MP (1698)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘this Parliament that had performed such great things’ (lines 9-10). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the Commonwealth? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the Commonwealth, Rump and Barebones, 1649-1653? [20]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

SECTION B

Answer one question.

3. The Civil Wars, 1642-1649.

Study the sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘Upon the King’s return to Oxford in 1643, there appeared nothing but dejection of mind, discontent and secret mutiny; in the army, anger and jealousy amongst the officers, everyone accusing another of want of courage and conduct in the actions of the field; and they who were not of the army, blaming them all for their several failings and gross oversights.’

[From Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and a pro-royalist, writing in his *History of the Rebellion* (1667)]

Source B

‘The great amount of plundering of the country makes most people hate the very name of a soldier. A great number of people in Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire, who call themselves neutrals, have armed themselves to withstand plundering. The common people would be gained to our side, if there were some severe declaration by Parliament against plundering, and against all commanders who neglect to punish those responsible.’

[From a letter to the House of Commons written by the Parliamentary commander, Thomas Myddleton of Chirk (1645)]

Source C

‘The cavaliers marched in with such terror to the garrison and such gallantry that they startled not when one of their leading files fell before them all at once, but marched boldly over the dead bodies of their friends, under their enemies’ cannon, and carried such valiant dreadfulness about them as made very courageous stout men recoil.’

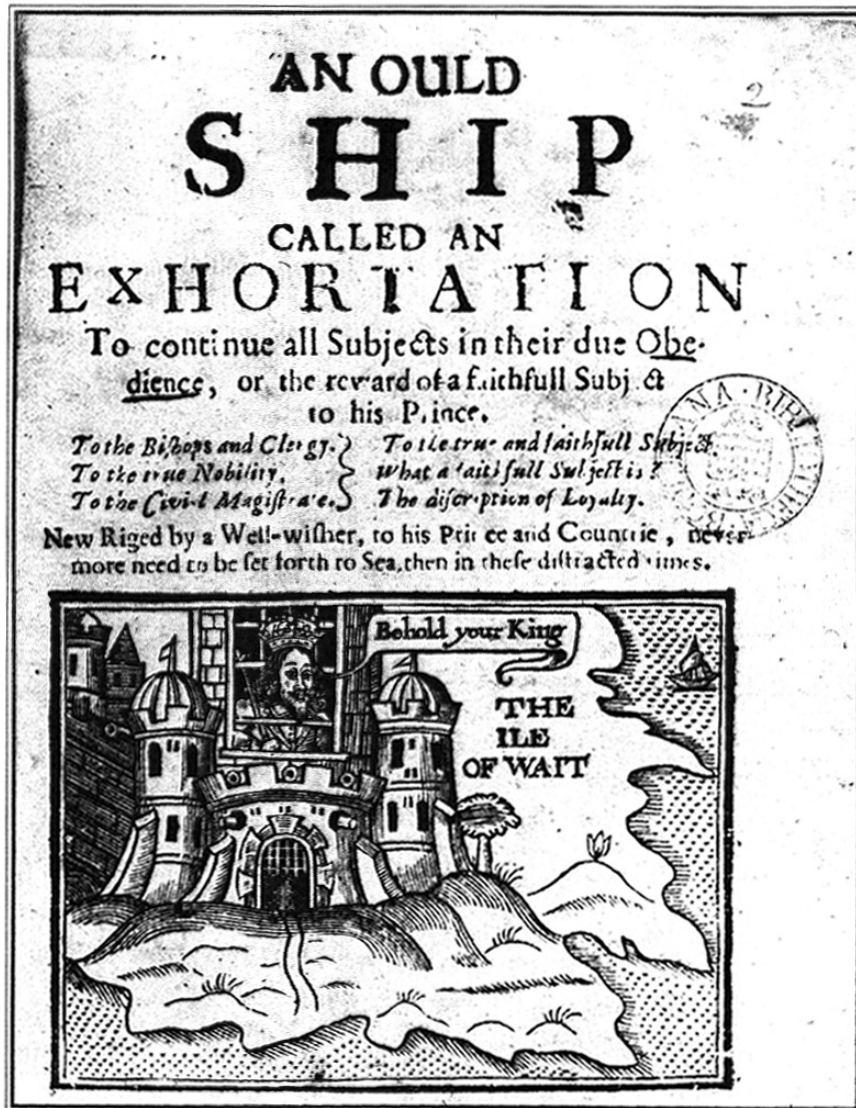
[From a contemporary eye-witness account of a Royalist attack on Nottingham (1644)]

Source D

‘The New Model Army was not made up entirely of religiously motivated volunteers, but there was a number of them, especially among the cavalry regiments. Such men set a tone of restraint and good discipline, which enabled these standards to be more easily enforced.’

[From Angela Anderson, an academic historian, writing in *Stuart Britain 1603-1714* (1999)]

Source E



[A contemporary Royalist broadsheet with an illustration showing Charles I in prison in Carisbrooke Castle (1648)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and C. How do Sources A and C show contrasting views of the royalist army? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and D. How reliable are Sources B and D as evidence to an historian studying the conduct of the New Model Army in the Civil War? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of the Civil Wars, 1642- 1649? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)

4. Radicalism and the Protectorate.

Study the sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘As to all other things, Cromwell hoped the assembly would set about healing and settling conflict so was content to leave the legislative power [power to make laws] entirely to Parliament. The executive power [power to carry out laws] might be wholly in one sole person but with such qualifications, restrictions and instructions as it should receive from the Parliament. Parliament was to be the fount of good government, peace and justice.’

[From the diary of Thomas Burton, a leading Puritan radical, describing the setting up of the First Protectorate Parliament (1654)]

Source B

‘When the Quaker James Naylor re-enacted Christ’s entry into Jerusalem at the gates of Bristol (1656), and was accused of blasphemy, some MPs called for the death sentence. As Parliament debated Naylor’s fate, Cromwell intervened to argue that he was foolish rather than wicked, and to challenge Parliament’s right to inflict punishment on anyone. His intervention saved Naylor’s life.’

[From Angela Anderson, an academic historian, writing in *Stuart Britain 1603-1714* (1999)]

Source C

‘Major General Butler in Northamptonshire used his powers to blackmail Royalist gentry, imprison Quakers and make enough money to build Cobthorne in Oundle, one of the finest mid-seventeenth century houses in England.’

[From David Sharp, an academic historian, writing in *England in Crisis: 1640-1660* (2000)]

Source D

‘There are some very bad men in corporations under my power, such as have been drunkards and profane swearers, and some are magistrates. I beg to know whether I may proceed to expel them and get good men chosen in their places.’

[From Major-General William Packer, in a letter to Cromwell’s Secretary of State, John Thurloe (1656)]

Source E

[From a modern stained glass portrait of Morgan Llwyd, a Fifth Monarchist former army officer and outspoken critic of Cromwell]

- (a) Compare Sources C and D. How do Sources C and D show contrasting views of the Major-Generals? [8]
- (b) Study sources A and B. How reliable are Sources A and B as evidence to an historian studying Cromwell's attitude to Parliament? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Radicalism and the Protectorate? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)